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LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi nated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Cowardice of Tammany.

Last Saturday night New York saw the curious spectacle of a candidate for Governor of a distant State, Illinois, making his principal campaign speech in this city, and devoting it almost exclusively to an apology for his friendliness toward the Chicago Anarchists. It must be that the revulsion against ALTGELD is so sweeping in Illinois that he feared the public of his own State would not hear him in his last desperate plea for reelection.

ALTGELD's visit had also this extraordinary feature: although he is one of the four leading champions of free silver, the cause which Tammany Hall espouses, to its shame. Tammany at the last minute disclaimed any relations with him. Instead of getting up a special political meeting for ALTGELD to address the New York voters on the national issue, the Tammany leader, Mr. JOHN C. SHEE-HAN, denied the BRYAN Chairman's statement that Tammany had invited ALTGELD here, and sought to spread the impression that Tammany is not his ally!

This was arrant cowardice, touched with the insincerity that characterizes the entire movement to debase the currency. ALT-GELD is one of the inspiring souls of the freesilver cause. Next to the free-silver plank in the Chicago platform comes the plank designed especially for the vindication of DEBS and ALTGELD, which forbids the Federal Government to put down riot, even in a State controlled by Anarchist sympathizers like ALTGELD and rioters like DEBS. Tammany has endorsed this platform without qualification, from end to end. For this campaign Tammany and ALTGELD are one.

The fact is that deep down in the bottom of what it calls its heart Tammany knows that in allying itself with BRYAN, ALTGELD, and DEBS it is treacherous to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party. After stabbing the Democracy on the plea of regularity, it still shrinks in horror from giving the knife a turn in sight of the public.

Fraud-Who Will Vote for It?

Dropping all arguments about its effect on wages or prosperity, and all discussions on the merits of silver's actual demonetization of sixty years ago, or its formal demonetization twenty years ago, free silver coinage would be fraud. To allow men to take one cent's worth of silver to the mint and have the Government stamp it a dollar, legal tender for all debts, would be fraud. To allow men to take to the mint fifty cents' worth of silver, the proposed BRYAN dollar, and get the Government to stamp it a dollar, legal tender for all debts, would be fraud.

We know that many men who would prefer not to cheat personally, will vote for permitting some men to cheat others in this way, and for making of the United States a swindler among nations, on the ground that BRYAN was nominated regularly. According to the prophecies of both Democratic and Republican managers, certain States list of expected electoral votes would make it out that this scheme for private and public swindling has resolidified the South.

That is a terrible charge against a section of the country. Only the South can prove it false. Its refutation by Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and West Virginia will not prevent the stigma of its truth from resting on the South that was once joined in the would-be forgotten Confederacy. Those border commonwealths alone cannot redeem the old Confederate South if now it votes as a unit not for the once debatable political principle of secession, but for financial fraud. What say, for instance, the States of Virginia and Alabania?

The Defamers of Their Country.

One of the most dishonest of the many dishonest assertions of the BRYAN men is that the condition of the people is poor. The number of men out of employment is tremendously exaggerated by the BRYAN advocates. The workingmen, that is, the great majority of Americans, are represented as a kind of serfs, oppressed by their employers. The BRYAN shouters evidently regard the hoboes of the type of the followers of COXEY, as representatives of the American people

The truth is that, in point of prosperity as in point of intelligence, the "toiling masses" to whom the Bryanites make their demagogic appeal, are beyond comparison with any other large body of people in the world. They live well. They educate their children well. They are the main depositors in the savings banks, the main holders of the shares of the building and loan associations, the main supporters of the various sorts of life insurance. They are "pluto crats," in fact. Everybody who works for a living, and makes it, is a plutocrat. Mr. BRYAN talks for his.

It is the BRYAN theory that these persons who are practically the American people, whose industry and thrift and belief in a high standard of living keep the country going, are hysterical idiots who are ready to rise and mutiny against an imaginary set of "oppressors" and "money changers." It is the BRYAN theory that these persons, who are the really well-to-do, whose combined wealth makes the havings of the for tunate Americans most distinguished for wealth look very small, are downtrodden individuals, and so ignorant that they don't know the difference between a civilized financial standard and a debased one. Hate the rich. Hate corporations, especially if you work for them and they treat you well Improve your condition by decreasing the value of what you carn. Wealth is a crime. You are a fool, and consequently will believe what anybody tells you. Boiled down, that is the BRYAN case.

It will not work. It is a libel and a lie. There are more happy, comfortable homes in the United States than can be found anywhere else. There is less discontent and less cause for discontent here than can be found in any other country. The American

want and privation. It would be a fine, ironical commentary on free institutions, if at the end of a hundred years, they had

the defeat which awaits him is so great; but there is no reason for the pity. He has gambled on the theory that his countrymen are fools of the cheapest sort. He has insulted the intelligence and good sense of the nation. He has deserved the punishment which is coming to him.

Debs on the Federal Judges.

It is entirely right and fitting that DEBS, the instigator of the Chicago insurrection of 1894, should be one of the most active of the partisans of BRYAN. The platform of disloyalty and rebellion upon which BRYAN is making his canvass is the DEBS platform in one of its chief declarations. The opposition which it avows to the exercise, by the United States Government, of the just powers of the United States own eminent citizen, Mr. McKane, now in temporary retreat, he disbelieves in injuncgard with hatred the means of their punishment. It has not been customary for criminals to be active in national politics. DEBS made a BRYAN speech in Chicago the other day. Persons who are going to vote for BRYAN ought to read it. Here is a specimen of the language used by this

characteristic supporter of BRYAN: "Workingmen, as you love your country, let me anpeal to you to vote for your emancipation. There is one issue which is greater than any other in this campaign. It is personal liberty. The Democratic party has declared against Government by injunction. Personal liberty for the masses is endangered by a misuse of power by the Federal courts. I have had

my experience and your time may come "The Federal courts have usurped the powers of our legalative bodies. Senator Vest declared in a speech in the Senate that the Federal courts had been tainted by the money power. Corporations dictate the selection of Federal Judges, who afterward construe the laws to suit the convenience of their masters. The corporations have organized lobbles at the nation's capital. They never sleep. I have nothing but loathing and contempt for such Judges as William Woods and Jenkins. If justice were done these men would be pounding rock in the peniten-tiaries. If this is contempt of their contemptible courts, let it be so. Woods was appointed because of his official rottenness. He is a judicial sandbagger."

DERS's view of the courts is that of all un repentant violators of the law. And BRYAN is pledged by the Chicago platform to allow the law to be violated.

The South and Repudiation.

Those Southern States which were included in the secession Confederacy, are counted for BRYAN by the managers of his campaign. They are undoubtedly strong in the confidence that they will get the total electoral vote of those eleven States; and it is the only claim made by them which is at all seriously regarded by the opponents of Repudiation, the silver-producing States specifically alone excepted.

Of course, if this expectation of the BRYAN combination shall be justified by the election, the inferences drawn from the singularity of the position of the old Confederate States will be very damaging to them. The unfavorable impression created will not be confined to the rest of the Union, but will extend throughout the civilized world. It will give them a sinister distinction that will be sure to be injurious to their interests for a long time to come. The support of Bryanism by a silver-producing State specifically will be regarded as a matter of course, the mine owners having peculiar interests which they are deluded into thinking would be promoted by the adoption of a silver standard. The carrying of such a State by BRYAN will create no surprise. Moreover, all told, the the eleven States of the old Southern Con. Cuba during the Christmas holidays. racy the case is wholly different. They have no interests of their own as silver producers to further. Hence their advocacy of a policy which involves the base principle of repudiation will be attributed, universally and reasonably, to a perverse and depraved public sentiment dominant in that

part of the American republic especially. What will be the practical consequences Capital will shun those States. Their credit will suffer in every money market of CLEVELAND will regard the Christmas seathe world. Already investors are shy of them, and they will grow more timid. The immigration which they are now seeking. will be frightened away. They will have a stigma upon them, and it will be put till the end of his term of office. there by their own people.

If there is any part of the Union which nore than another should be especially solicitous to maintain a spotless reputation for financial honesty and for political and social conservatism, it is this old Confederate South. It is peculiarly dependent for its prosperous development upon the maintenance of its credit and the manifestation by it of an unquestionable loyalty to the Union, and the principles of government upon which the stability of our republican institutions rests. Least of all can it afford the singular distinction it would acquire by supporting solidly the destructive financial and political policies of which BRYAN is the detestable representative.

By voting for BRYAN these States would be taking a retrograde step, and it would be long before they could reverse the movement | arms, it is not improbable that the "Gem of and begin to recover from the consequences of their perverse folly. They would be going backward, while the rest of the Union was marching ahead.

Yachts and "Machines."

The reported movement in the yacht clubs for the establishment of new racing rules, a tax on draught, and other matters of interest to yachtsmen, is bound to bring out a discussion that cannot fail to be instructive. The New York Yacht Club takes the lead in the matter, and the debate will begin at their meeting of Thursday next.

The proposed tax on draught, which is ing rules, will doubtless furnish material for the deepest thought of the sea sages. to compel them to fight their battles among themselves; but there may be some difficulty in determining the precise point where the boat goes out and machine comes in. Fortunately it is not contemplated to put a tax on the draught some of the latter have been classed among another race for the America's Cup it is thought wise to let the big fellows go free, while the smaller fry must pay the draught tax. This, we are told, is considered a good thing by the majority of yachtsmen, and some designers have already expressed opinions to that effect.

people are not oppressed serfs. They are the fin keel. A boat of that type, he says, not living in miserable houses and facing is best in smooth water, "but no man would want to go to sea in one." A short keel boat, he contends, cannot lie to; neither can she scud very well in a gale and produced such a set of paupers and idiots as a rough sea. No doubt there is some evi-BRYAN and his gang seem to take a delight | dence to sustain this view of the fin, but in representing the American people to be. Mr. SMITH goes too far when he insists One is almost tempted to pity BRYAN, that the point of extreme draught should be at the intersection of the sternpost with the bottom of the keel, and that the sternpost should be straight. As a matter of fact, the raking sternpost is not an innovation. It is far older than Mr. SMITH himself. It dropped out of fashion for a time, only to be readopted, and ex-

perience has clearly proved its advantages. But there are extremes in everything, as well as in raking sternposts. As the Scotchman said, there is a wide difference between scratching your back and tearing it all to pieces; and, although Mr. SMITH's objections to the fin may be sound, his straight post will not be adopted until the mossbunkers begin to hatch bluefish.

Mr. WILLIAM GARDNER wisely favors a separate class for fin keels. They certainly should not be cast aside, like the catamarans, on the technical ground that they Government, is naturally satisfactory to a are not boats, but, in reality, on the ground rebel like DEBS. He hates the Federal that they sail too fast. There is plenty courts. They sent him to jail. Like our of room for improvement in them. They may be said to be professional racers, and as such they should be kept apart from tions. It is customary for criminals to re- the amateurs and allowed to bang to windward among themselves.

It is also reported that the centreboard is not to be included in the tax on draught. If such a rule should be adopted, it would put the ordinary keel boats at such a manifest disadvantage that it would be foolish to enter one in a race. All the yachts whose draught is to be taxed would be compelled to carry boards, and the keels would be practically ruled out completely. This would be unfortunate, but no doubt the New York Yacht Club will see a way out of the difficulty.

Mr. Cleveland's Perplexity as to Cuba.

The report sent from Washington to a respected contemporary that it is the President's purpose to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, or even the independence of Cuba, in case Spain shall fail to quell the revolt within two months, resembles other reports sent from the same place at sundry times during the year, which were not printed in THE SUN for the reason that they did not seem probable to The respected contemporary which now contains news that would be important if it were trustworthy contained news of a like purport eight months ago, which proved to be erroneous. On Feb. 26 it printed a Washington despatch to the effect that the President had "given a tacit promise to Spain that there would be no interference by this Government until the rainy season had put a stop to active military operations. But this promise, said the despatch, "holds good only until June; if the revolutionists hold out till June, President CLEVELAND will intervene. The month of June came; the revolutionists had held out till that time; Mr. CLEVE-LAND did not intervene.

Early in June the same respected contemporary printed a Washington report that Secretary OLNEY had sent a communication to the Spanish Government "calling attention to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba, and suggesting that it cannot be expected that this country will refrain from interference if the war shall not be brought to a speedy close." It is four and a half months since our respected contemporary promulgated this news, and the war has not been brought to a close; yet, up to this time, we have heard nothing more about the communication which Mr. OLNEY was said to have sent to Spain.

At various times since June 7 our respect ed contemporary has printed Washingto despatches resembling those just spoken of. It now prints a despatch from Washington electoral votes of such States are few. With | that the President will do something for

At that time, however, the winter paign in Cuba, for the prosecution of which heavy reënforcements have been sent to Havana, will probably be as active as Spain can make it; we shall then probably be getting reports of many battles and more Spanish victories, with statements that the revolt has been crushed never to rise again, or soon will be. Under such circumstances, it is not likely that Mr. son as an opportune time to say anything about Cuba. It may then seem to him ad visable to lie low till next spring, or till the close of the spring campaign, or anyhow

It was a splendid opportunity that Congress presented to Mr. CLEVELAND less than a half year ago, when both Houses adopted resolutions favoring the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. He not only failed to embrace the opportunity, by signing the resolutions, but he took occasion then, and has taken it since then, to manifest a contumelious disposition toward the Cubaus battling for independence. Mr. CLEVELAND's conduct in the case of Cuba, from the beginning of the war till this time, has not been such as to give any encouragement to the Cubanor to their friends in the United States. It has been harmful to Cuba all along; it has been harassing. Had he signed the belligerency resolutions of Congress, so that the Cubans could the more readily procure supplies of the Antilles" would have been a free and independent republic by this time of the year 1896. We regard it as certain that she will be one at some time.

The military and financial outlook for Spain is gloomy, indeed. She has recently sent to Cuba the greater part of this year's contingent of recruits. She has lost more than one-tenth of the great army sent there within the past twenty months. She has suffered misfortunes there that would bring discouragement to a country ten times more powerful, and that have ied the wisest states man in her Senate, Marshal MARTINEZ CAM-POS, to make speeches of alarm, of warning, and of foreboding, speeches to which Presomething entirely unknown in yacht rac- mier Canovas could only reply by demanding urgency for the bill authorizing a loan \$200,000,000 to meet the expenses of The aim is to rule out the machines, or rather | the war. How the Government's proposals for that loan have been received in the money markets of Europe is told in a Washington letter which we print elsewhere. Neither the sum required, nor any part of it, can be borrowed from the money lenders: and so, after six weeks of touting, the Govof first-class schooners or sloops, and yet | ernment has been compelled to " postpone negotiations" for it, meanwhile resorting to the machines. In the rather dim hope of such expedients as the issue of forced currency in Cuba, the renewal of the lease of the Almaden mines, the squeezing of the tobacco monopoly, the offering of new concessions to the railway companies, and the increase of taxation in all directions, even upon travellers who enter Spain.

The Spanish army is in woful plight;

sources of Spain are put in pawn; and the Spanish people, sufferers from the war, are overstrained by its demands. All these grievances would be ended by a single act of magnanimity on the part of the Madrid

Government. Let Cuba go! By that act, moreover, Mr. CLEVELAND would be relieved from perplexity as to the case of Cuba. He might thus be enabled to recognize Cuba's independence before the end of his Presidential term.

Our Scaboard Defences.

The estimate of \$15,824,298.75 for fortifications, which Secretary LAMONT will offer at the next session of Congress, is not only much larger than his original estimate for the current year, but several millions more than the very liberal sum authorized at the last session, which in turn exceeded what he at first asked

Nevertheless, every dollar of it should be voted that will be expended during the year provided for. The Fifty-fourth Congress may very wisely, in the present condition of the finances, leave to its successor the task of appropriating any money not actually to be paid out during that year. But three months hence, when the Fortifications bill comes up for action, it will be easy to determine, from what may then have been accomplished by Gen. FLAGLER and Gen. CRAIGHILL, how much they can lay out to advantage during the year that begins next July.

So far as the heavy guns are concerned the matter is simple. The Watervliet factory has a perfectly definite capacity for turning them out in all calibres required, and it only remains to make an appropria tion for running the factory a year and supplying it with material. The Bethlehem Iron Works, under a contract for 100 guns authorized by Congress long ago, are also steadily delivering these pieces. The consequence is an accumulation of guns in advance of the carriages and the emplacements for them, the work on these latter having been singularly delayed. It will not now be necessary, therefore, to do more than to rely on the combined resources of Watervliet and Bethlebem for heavy guns. The supplying of mortars, also, seems to be an equally clear matter.

But as to emplacements and carriages there has hitherto been ground for anxiety. Two of the most satisfactory statements in Mr. LAMONT's report on this subject are also those which must justify liberal appropriations at the coming session. One is that, under the appropriation of last June, there are now in course of construction, or "will be procured," at the Government factory, five S-inch, five 10-inch, and five 12-inch disappearing and eight 12-inch non-disappearing carriages; at private shops, sixteen 8-inch and thirty 10-inch disappearing carriages, and sixty-seven 12-inch mortar carriages.

A second promising statement is that emplacements for thirteen 12-inch, fortyseven 10-inch, and eighteen 8-inch guns, and for seventy-six 12-inch mortars, with others for small rapid-fire guns, are, under the June appropriation, now under construction by the Engineers, with hired labor, or else are to be built under contract, the work being apparently not far from evenly divided between these two systems.

With the policy thus adopted of calling in private contract construction of emplacements, as Congress years ago called it in for guns, and as recently it had been called in for carriages, there is a reasonable hope of getting a few big guns ready for actual use at each of the leading ports before an enemy can attack them.

Were our Government workshops and other facilities extensive enough and our Engineer and Ordnance officers numerous enough to supply all the coast defence preparations unaided, in the shortest posble time, there would be no need of going eyond these resources of splendid professional skill and of good mechanism. But to risk further delay of seaboard protection event, will be entitled to the credit fo the plan, the system, and the supervision, would be preposterous. Hence the present policy fully justifies itself.

As the Fifty-fourth Congress has already become memorable for its appropriations to our modern coast defence, more liberal than those of any of its predecessors, so Secretary Lamont's special distinction in the matter will be the extent to which a singularly backward condition of emplacements and carriages is, under his adminis tration, remedied by calling in the assistance of private industry and enterprise. It is to be hoped that when, by midwinter, the Fortifications bill comes up, he will be able to show that either Government or contract work is steadily going on upon every one of the emplacement and carriage allotments of last June's appropriations to which he refers. In that case another liberal provision can be counted on for new Government work and new contracts. The Secretary puts the matter clearly in pointing out that, with adequate funds provided by Congress, the limit of progress is the combined capacity of public and private plants to build and arm the forts.

In a political crisis like this, which wipes out almost the last vestige of party lines, why should Vermont and Maine, neighbors in New England, have parted company?" They didn't. Why should Illinois and Indiana and Michigan and Minnesota, and other neighbors of the West, part company? They won't. They will all vote for McKinley.

They hardly seem to know over there in America what a "cad" is - Fanity Fair. Oh, yes they do. As an illustration of a cad we can specify that half-cracked pretence of s sportsman, LORD DUNRAVEN, and his superior colleague, the Prince of WALES, who, though Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has permitted its representative's gross insult to the New York Yacht Club to pass without penalty to its author and without apology to the men insulted. A cad is a person not governed by the instincts of a gentleman.

The courts in England and America have not infrequently condemned the conduct of the police in compelling accused persons, before trial or conviction, to be photographed in order that their portraits may be placed in the Rogues' Gallery. Two Brooklyn detectives, ever, compelled an Italian prisoner, who had been arrested for swindling, to have photograph taken against his will for this purpose, after he had asserted his legal rights to the best of his ability by kicking over some of the screens and thrusting authorities ought to stop abuses of this kind by limiting photography by force to the cases of convicted criminals

We believe that the new regulation of wagons to be enforced on the Boulevard is sound. There should be a more rigid observ ance of the rule of keeping to the right. Business vehicles should not only keep to the right to pass other vehicles, but even when nothing is approaching them from the front. This will clear the road for vehicles seeking to pass from behind, a portion of the street traffic about which Mr. CARY SMITH puts in an objection to the Spanish treasury is empty; the re- drivers usually have never thought or cared.

In the London streets, which are models for well-ordered driving, a driver, without looking behind to see what is coming, assumes that ome one behind him wants to pass, and there fore keeps to the right as a matter of course. A slow-going truck or a hansom cab not on duty will turn into every little niche in the row of

wagons standing along the curb, Better regulation of street traffic generally would be profitable in New York; and it would also be worth while to try the exclusion o trucks during certain hours on the Fifth ave

BRYAN'S MISSED FOCATION.

The Story He Is Said to Have Written to

From the New York Herald of yesterday.

To the Editor of the Herald—Sir: 1 notice n to-day's Herold an account of how the "Boy Orator of the Platitudes" endeavored to secure position as press agent with Frank Mayo's company.

I was in Omaha at the time and room it to be a fact, and that at the same time he was doing his best to get in with "The Limited Mail" company, which was playing in Boyd's Theatre, and I enclose a specimen of his ability in the press agent's line.

Mr. Bryan asked me what salary was usually paid for a press agent, and desired me to use my influence with Manager Eimer E. Vance to secure him a jeb with him. I told him to write me a little story which we could use in our

press sheets.

After learning that Manager Vance had been recently instried, and that prior to his career as an author and manager, he handed me the enclosed story, which I had printed and have since used. The original copy, if not destroyed, can be found at the State Journal Job Print, Columbus, O.

W. J. CHAPPELLE.

SANATORA N. V. Oct. 17. SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 17.

good story is told of Elmer E. Vance, who, as everybody knows, is an expert telegrapher, and his charming wife, Beatrice, author and manager and the "bright, particular star" of that sterling and

The young couple were married at Camden, N. J., and immediately after the ceremony took the "Lim ited "for New York. "where," says a writer in the Cincinnati Enguirer. "I was engrossed in my maga-zine and did not notice that a bride and groom had entered the car, but my attention was attracted to the couple in rather an odd way-by telegraphi

"Two young men, who sat opposite each other across the alile, were making remarks about them by ticking with their pocket knives on the metal arm o

'sweet as a peach, isn't she ?' ticked off the young man whose seat was immediately behind the new

dently.' " 'How on earth do you suppose a spectacled chump

like that managed to catch such an angel?"

"Give it up. She surely couldn't see anything in him to admire." "Her lips were just made for kisses."

" 'That's right, my boy!' ... Say!'

Jersey City--all out."

"'When the train gets into the next tunnel I'm

oing to reach over and kiss her." You wouldn't dare. "'Yes I would; she'd think I was her husband, you

commenced to tick off this message on the arm of the When the train gets to the next tunnel the spec tacled chump proposes to reach over and hammer your two heads together until your teeth drop out.

the bridegroom had taken out his pocket knife and

Soon after that two pastengers might have been seen sneaking off to the smoking car. And they remained in the smoker, not only while the train wenthrough the tunnel, but until the conductor should

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you not appeal in your vigorous way to those voters who are to exercise the franchise for the first time next month? Appeal to them, so that they may not have a lifelong regret for a lost op-

I sat by a fire one night in a logging camp near Saginaw, in Michigan, at which my part-ner and myself were looking abstractedly, comnuning with our own thoughts, and enjoying the bright blaze and listening to the crackle of the logs. He was a stanch Democrat and loyal to the backbone. It was in the later sixtles, and I had borne my share of the recent conflict, including a period of enforced idleness in the Libby Prison, of which we had been talking in the early evening.

Suddenly the silence was broken by his say ing, "I think I have committed the sin against the Hely Ghost, and that, you know, will not for the sake of having every detail of it, to be forgiven either in this world or in the world the last duplication, done by those who, in | to come." I stared at him in a half-dazed way, extecting a tale of matricide at least, and gasped out, "For Heaven's sake, Tom, what have you done?" He hung his head, gazed moodily into the fire, and said, "I voted for Jimmy Buchanan!"

If through your influence you can prevent a voter, on the threshold of life, from committing a sin so great as casting a vote for Bryan, is it not your bounden duty so to do? NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

To the Epiton of The Sus-Sir: I have just finished reading your editorial in this morning's issue on the letter of Dr. A. Broaddus of Sparta, Va., which was sent to you by some person. I expect to vote for Mc Kinley next month, but I want to remonstrate against your editorial utterances about one of the most noble men in my native State, whom I have known from my childhood. I can conceive of no oapt to make votes for Mr. Eryan in the State of Vir ginta as the circulation of your editorial concerning this widely known and universally loved man. You have, in your ignorance of his character and influ-in his State, given utterance to expressions which bim the most cruel injustice, and which every one who knows him will resent.

However mistaken Dr. Broaddus may be in your judgment in his economic theories, and however faulty in his estimation of the good qualities of Mr. Bryan you might think him to be, you certainly are reater off-nder against him than he is against th

I cannot accept either the platform or the candidate for which Dr. Broaddus evidently pleads in his letter. But one thing I know; that his heart is as pure as it can be, and no man on earth would be further from counselling others to support wrong at the polls, or from lending his voice to error in any form opinions. When will men learn to distinguish between intellectual misjudgment and moral obliquity When will they cease to attribute depravity of soul to

those who differ from them in opinion?

I approve of your political position in the present crisis, but remonstrate against such personalities as that which I ask you to correct.

We said of the Rev. Dr. Broaddus exactly what our correspondent says; that, personally and privately moral, he yet countenances and will sustain political immorality, as represented by Mr. Bryan. By so doing he shows the obtuseness of his moral sense, so far as concerns polities; and what we need more especially is a quick and lively and true moral sense to determine political iniquity. If Repudiation is not such iniquity, what else is?

The Vulgar and Debased Newspaper.

From the Catholic Standard and Times. There is no doubt whatever that one of the saddest disappointments of civilization at this end of the nineleenth century is the demoralized and demoral izing character of what is one of the greatest forces of the age. Millions of persons who are daily readers of these papers have practically no other guide for their course of action than they derive from this daily reading, and, of course, from what Father R. F. Clarke, S. J., in a recent article in the North American Review, describes as "the natural light that enlightens every man that comes into the world." this natural light, after a long course of reading of the sensational press and dependence on sensational treatment of all subjects, becomes obscured.

Mr. GEORGE W. CABLE, the cieverest writer that Louisiana has produced in the present genera-tion, has commenced in Northampton, Mass, the publication of a monthly magazine called the Symposium. The number of tis pages is not great, but their contents are astisfactory. Both the literature and the pictures can be described as very good.

*Will the person who has communicated with THE BUS, under the alguature, "A Woman, One Who Enows," kindly send her name and address in strict confidence to the City Editor of The Sus ?

THE MINOR COINAGE.

Much Money in Circulation Which fo Neither Gold nor Silver.

In this year's controversy over gold and silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other, all consideration of miner coinage and the minting of metals not considered precious by the Treasury officials has been largely sidetracked. Yet of such minor money neither gold nor silver nor bills, there was nominally outstanding at the teginning of the present year \$26,000,000, though how much was actually outstanding is not perfectly clear, for with the lapse of time there is always a large less of miner coins, as there is of paper cur rency, whereas gold and silver, especially the

former, are practically indestructible. The great bulk of the minor coinage of the United States, however, is still extant. There are, first of all, the five-cent nickel pieces, composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel, though called nickel pieces, to the amount of \$13,500,000. These five-cent pieces beran to be coined in 1866, and since 1873 they have been legal tender up to twenty-five cents. Then there are the three-cent nickels, the coinage of which was begun in March 1865, and was discontinued in September, 1890. They weighed thirty grains each, and

the coinage of which was begun in March 1865, and was discontinued in September, 1800. They weighed thirty grains each, and are composed, as are the five-cent pieces, of 75 per cent, copper and 25 per cent, nickel. The total value of these three-cert coins is less than a million dollars. They are legal tender up to twenty-five cents. Then come, in the declining scale, the two-cent pieces coined between 1864 and 1873, and not since. They were—and are—rather large, weighing, as seeme old readers of THE SIN will concur in believing, ninety six grains each. These two-cent pieces were of bronze, composed of 96 per cent, copper and five per cent, of tin and gine together. There are \$000,000 sorth of them still outstanding. There are three grades of pennies known to the Treasury Department of the United States and Government Mint. First, chief, and most familiar are the ordinary bronze pennies, such as one pays for an Evenino Sin; for instance, the penny with the Indian's head on one side, and the shield of the United States, a laurel wreath, some arrows, and the words. "One Cent." on the other. These pennies weigh forty grains each, and are composed, as were the old two-cent pieces, of 95 per cent. copper and five per cent, tin and gine mixed. They are legal tender up to twenty-five cents. and there are \$7,500,000 of them outstanding. They date back their origin to 1864, and continue to be coined by the Government as convenience or necessity requires.

Then there are the nickel pennies of whitth color which antedate the beginning of the civil war, having been authorized by act of Congress in 1857. Their mintage was suspended in 1864, but not withstanding this there are still more than \$2,000,000 worth of them outstanding, bearing always, it may be noticed, dates earlier than 1864. They are called nickel cents, but have really only 12 per cent, of nickel to 88 per cent, of copper. The oldest of nickel to 88 per cent of copper, on the old-fashioned penny or coppers. Their coinage was subspended in 1864, but not with th

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Every day confirms the wisdom of your advice at the commencement of this remarkable campaign; that is, that all friends of good government, sound money, all those who love the integrity of the nation, irrespective of their past political affiliations, should vote for McKinley. As the campaign draws to a close, it is self-evident that we must not only win a victory, but that also the opposition must suffer a Waterloo. Therefore, you ought to have in headlines, every day, from now or until the morning of the 3d of November the words "To make assurance doubly sure, vote for McKinley." It is barely possible that the prognostication of Sens-tor Quay may lead to over-confidence. There can be no doubt this wise and far-seeing Senator knows what he prognesticates, but there is a possibility of a large number of voters, who are at best indifferent, and who, for the present canvass became gaivanized

described, and thus endanger the result wished for.
Thus a large number of voters may come to the conclusion that their vote is not needed, while in the aggregate it will materially aid in the crushing defeat to be administered to the enemies of our country loyal Demo rats of the country. The magna charta of their political faith cannot be taken away from them; and if they are sincere and earnest, as I have whelming defeat of Mr. Pryan, there can be but one course left for them. In order to maintain the organi ration and the historic name of Democracy, they ust destroy, root and branch, the Popment, has usurped the name of Democracy.

into activity, may relapse into a state of innocuous

Patriotism Above Party-Vote for McKin.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Patriotism i above party, and THE SUN has won an admirab T. L. LINCOLN. CARMICHAELS, Pa., Oct. 17.

Typewriting Blunders,

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have been writing on the typewriter for nearly three years, and I want to know if my fellow writers have the same troubles with it that I do. In the first copy I ever made I found I had the world "field" spelled f-i-e-d. I corrected it without giving it further thought, but I find that after three years I am quite as liable to make the same mistake, and even did it in writing the copy from which this is printed. On another occasion, having the word "secretary" to write a dozen or more times in the course of a couple of hours work, I found that in each instance, except one. I had the word spelled "secretary," and the fault still remains. "Almost" is spelled much oftener "almost," and I only discover it by looking over what I have written. There are others, which I do not now recall, but they are dythe as annoying, and I may say perpiexing, for, take what care I may and write ever so slowly, the chaines are that the letters will come out the wrong way instead of the right one. Which recalls to me that in that word "instead" I oftener get it "intacd," and I am sure to spell the word "state" with the second i out, and the number of "United States" I have currected is beyond calculation. We have the bicycle face: have we also the typewriter brain?

Philapellying, Pa. from which this is printed. On another occasion, hav

Sixtoen to One.

October's days were ending fast, As through the land a speaker passed, wouth who shricked in sun and rain A doctrine with the strange refrain: Sixteen to one His bair was black; bis eyes they blazed

And like a foghorn, hoarse and loud, He roared unto the gaping crowd: Sixteen to on On every side he saw the sight Of shops and mills, their doors shut tight:

Free silver meant the land's diagrace. But attil he howled, with brazen face: Sixteen to one! "Repudiation," gold men said:
"Free trade and ruin stand shead; Free sliver is the country's doom!"

biatorn to one! "O go," the people cried, "and rest Your weary tongue. We'll do the rest."
And then they winked the other eye. To them he made but this reply:

Yet in reply he tried to boom

Sixteen to one!

"Beware the awful consequence Of your conceit and tack of sense;" This was the people's instadyle He answered, it was kept on ice: Sixtecu to one!

Election day, as to the polls
The voters went in droves and shoals
To register the nation's will, A farewell shrick was heard from Hill 5:xteen to one

n orator next day was found, Half smothered in a grief profound. Who offered his old hattle cry To any one who wished to try;

There on the long and shallow Platte, Done up, but picturesque, he sat; And through the land, from shore to shore.

Arose a mighty, mocking roar; Sixteen to one!

MANGUFBES OF FOREIGN TROOPS. Captures of Whole Divisions—A Bicycle Company Distinguishes Itself.

It was a coincidence that the German, the Austrian, and the French mancouvres were all more or less interfered with by bad weather

The Austrian field operations near Costo ternya are said to have employed about 70,000 men during the three days of their continuance, so that they were really on a large scale.

They were also remarkable for brilliant and decisive strokes. On the second day an entire infantry division was captured, thus practically ending the battle after about an hour's duration. On the final day, the Third Corps, under Gen. Reinlander, who seems to have carried off the tactical inurels of the campaign, made a grand swoop both upon the troops and the trains of the opposite side, which in like manner ended the fight. Under the heavy

made a grand swoop both unon the troops and the trains of the opposite side, which in like manner ended the fight. Under the heavy marchirg the troops showed up well.

The same chesrful spirits and ability to work under trying weather conditions, were noted in the Fronch manceuvres. During their progress, the Twelfth Corps attacked the Seventeenth, peased at Mons. Neither side had had much rest from the hardships of the previous day, and the similitude to actual war was kept up by arousing the men, some at midnight and some at 2 A. M., to make a long and heavy march, which ended in a projuncel battle. Nevertheless they were prompt and effective. The artillery received praise from some observers, and the cavalry of the Seventeenth Corps pursued with skill the Twelfth, when the latter was revulsed.

Another interesting feature of the French manceuvres was the use of a company of bicyclists to gain the flank of opposing cavalry by using a hilly path through woods. They made their way successfully to the place assigned, surmounting or clearing away obstacles, and opening fire on the cavalry force opposing them, forced it to abandon the position it was holding. It was found that the wheels could be got upon the backs of the riders in lifty seconds and unloaded and made ready for riding in forty. This use of cycles for the rapid transportation of men to the flaux of an enemy is seen to be one of the most effective where the wheel is relied upon for other than despatch-carrying purposes.

-William B. Phillips of New Madrid, Mo., is credited with a total of 1,350 squirrels in three days' hunting on Little Biver.

-Tides in the Sabine River carried a floating isl and of fifty acres of water hyacinths up and down stream past Orange, Tex., for a week. -Lester Smith of Coos City, Or., has lost seven-teen hogs since spring by the raids of a bear which,

so far, he has been unable to trap or poison. -In Logan county, Kentucky, the fall term of the Circuit Court was the first one in forty years on the calendar of which there was no murder case. -All the doors in John Kipp's house at Cedar Bayou, Harris county, Tex., were opened and a lid of the kitchen range was blown off by a bolt of

-The Rev. Father Peter Adair of St. Louis called upon all the young men in his congregation one morning who were wearing motto buttons to hand

-After having escaped work and arrest for twen ty years, a vagrant known as Dad Stephenson of Springfield, Mo., who was taken into custody, said that until his night in jail he had not in all that

time once slept in a bed.

—Some young hunters near Cottage Greve, Or., who treed a bear and killed it while it was in such a position that the carcass remained in the crotch, had to chop down another tree so that it fell against the first one and enabled them to climb up to their quarry.

—Pincapple culture thrives so at points where it

has been tried in Florida that the acreage is being extended constantly, and importations may not much longer be necessary. A pinery started elever successful that others are to be established there. -Acting on the notion that as pruning was good for fruit trees it would benefit potato vines, Jerry Luckish of Portland, Or., clipped off the vines in well up, and some of the potatoes grown there were, it is said, among the largest and finest found.

—A circular saw fifty four inches in diameter at Bucks's mill at Jacksonville flew into pieces while at full speed and cut things up in a way that shocked the hands. Some of the fragments slit their way through the roof, one piece cut a 6x18 timber in two, and another bit hurled against a block of steel was welded by the impact.

-When all of a litter of St. Bernard pups, except wo, had died at Portland, Or., the mother took the last pair, one of them being then very far gone, out to the yard and pawed a hole in the earth and laid the pups in it. The feebler one died, but the other recovered, and speculation was then induleed in as to the possible good it had derived from contact

with fresh earth. -Idaho people have coined a serviceable slang phrase out of the remark of a bagageman who was in a quandary as to a dog in his car. The dog looked well, and some one asked the baggageman where it was going. "I don't know," was the reply: "he don't know; he's eaten his tag." When asked how a man is going to vote on almost any other question

now, the flippant there quote the baggageman. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A monument to the brothers Grimm, known to all children as the collectors of the "Household Stories," has just been erected at Hanau. Most of the peers who have acted as Mayors of British boroughs during the last two years have had enough of it and decline to be reflected.

Dr. Mannington Caffyn, whose books were adver-

the Yellow Aster," died recently in England. A German wine firm advertises its champagne 'This wine is specially bought by the German naval authorities for the christening of new war ships." London busses are drawn by American horses, thousands of which are imported annually. Eng-

lish breeders will not raise horses strong enough Bonn University has opened all its departments o women who are properly prepared and have obtained the professors' consent to their attend

ing their lectures. Nasr-ed-din's harem has been dispersed. The late Shah's widows have been forbidden to marry civil or military officers, but they may marry merchants or mollahs if they choose. Dr. Drobisch, professor of philosophy at Leipsie

and the oldest university professor in Germany,

has just died, aged ninety-five years. He was a distinguished mathematician and logician.

Bedfordshire has a Magistrate 97 years of and and still in active service, who recently, on the on easion of the dedication of some new church bells in his parish, climbed to the top of the beifry. A plunge of 80 feet 816 inches was made in 1 minute 38 seconds in the contest for the English plunging championship by Mr. W. Allason. This

ceats the record by over five feet. There is a time

limit of one minute, however, in the championship competition, which Mr. Aliason won, his plungs of 78 feet 4 inches in that time being also a record. A remarkable march of 4,700 miles across Si occupying almost a year, has just been completed by two Russian battalions of line infan try and two batteries of artillery, which lately reached their camp on the Amur. The troops marched 4,000 versts by land and made their way for 8,000 versts by water, half the distance on rafts constructed by themselves. Their losses were six men dead, twenty-seven left behind in h

sitals, and twenty-nine horses. The others arrived in good condition and excellent spirits. Baron de Bay, a French archwologist, has been digging up the Eurgans, or old turtle back burying mounds, near Tomsk in Siberia. Some of these, dating before the Russian conquest of Siberia, contain beads, earrings, knives carved bone hafts, copper kettles, rings, brace ets, and ornaments of silver. The oldest mound was five or six centuries old. The mounds that we're built only three hundred years ago showed a mark poorer stage of civilization, very few metal objects being found, and the arrow heads and knife

plades being made of bone. Down with Bryan and His Crew !

From the New Haven Evening Register (Dem. The man who raises his voice in passionate appeals to alleged class divisions is indeed a poor American-He and his cause, and all who believe in them, should be met face to face and overthrown. This is a free ountry, and where there is real constitutional free dom there can be no class disting

No More Pifty-three Cent Bollars.

From the Petersburgh Daily Index-Appeal (Dem.) The 53-cent dollar has passed into history. It has no proper place in the discussion of the financia problems of the day. He place has been taken by the

Not Hungry.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
An Alabama outlaw sent this message to an intended

"I shall shoot you at breakfast this morning." The recipient of the message replied: "Thank you. But I'm not hungry."